

# PHANTOM SHIP

—OR—  
The Flying Dutchman.

—BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

## CHAPTER XX.—(Continued.)

That the admiral had exceeded his powers in taking the life of the officer was undeniable, as although his instructions gave him the power of life and death, still it was only to be decided by the sentence of the court-martial held by the captain commanding the vessel of the fleet; he therefore felt himself justified in resistance. But Philip was troubled with the idea that such resistance might lead to much bloodshed; and he was still debating how to act, when they reported to him that there was a boat coming from the admiral's ship. Philip went upon the deck to receive the officer, who stated that it was the admiral's order that he should immediately come on board, and that he must consider himself now under arrest, and deliver up his sword.

"No! no!" exclaimed the ship's company of the Dart. "He shall not go on board. We will stand by our captain to the last."

"Silence, men! silence!" cried Philip. "You must be aware, sir," said he to the officer, "that in the cruel punishment of that innocent young man, the admiral has exceeded his powers; and, much as I regret to see any symptoms of mutiny and insubordination, it must be remembered that if those in command disobey the orders they have received, by exceeding them, they not only set the example, but give an excuse for those who otherwise would be bound to obey them, to do the same. Tell the admiral that his murder of that innocent man has determined me to go forward to consider myself under his authority, and that I will hold myself as well as him answerable to the company whom we serve for our conduct. I do not intend to go on board and put myself in his power, that he might gratify his resentment by my ignominious death. It is a duty that I owe those men under my command to preserve my life, that I may, if possible, preserve theirs in this strait; and you may also add that a little reflection must point out to him that this is no time for us to war with, but to assist each other with all our energies. We are here, shipwrecked on a barren coast, with provisions insufficient for any lengthened stay, no prospect of success, and little of escape. As the commodore truly prophesied, many more are likely to perish as well as him; and even the admiral himself may be of the number. I shall wait his answer; if he choose to lay aside all animosity, and refer our conduct to a higher tribunal, I am willing to join with him in rendering that assistance to each other which our situation requires—if not, you must perceive, and of course will tell him, that I have those with me who will defend me against any attempt at force. You have my answer, sir, and may return on board."

## CHAPTER XXI.

The officer went to the gangway, but found that none of his crew, except this boyman, were in the boat; they had gone up to gain from the men of the Dart the true history of what they had imperfectly heard; and before they were summoned to return had received full intelligence. They coincided with the seamen of the Dart that the appearance of the Phantom Ship, which had occasioned their present disaster, was a judgment upon the admiral for his conduct in having so cruelly deserted the poor commodore.

Upon the return of the officer with Philip's answer, the rage of the admiral was beyond all bounds. He ordered the guns aft, which would bear upon the Dart, to be double-shotted, and fired into her; but Krantz pointed out to him that they could not bring more guns to bear upon the Dart in their present situation, than the Dart could bring to bear upon them; that their superior force was thus neutralized, and that no advantage could result from taking such a step. The admiral immediately put Krantz under arrest, and proceeded to put into execution his insane intentions. In this he was, however, prevented by the seamen of the Lion, who neither wished to fire upon their comrade nor to be fired at in return. The report of the boat's crew had been circulated through the ship, and the men felt too much ill-will against the admiral, and perceived at the same time the extreme difficulty of their situation, in which to make it worse. They did not proceed to open mutiny, but they went down below, and when the officers ordered them up they refused to go upon deck; and the officers, who were equally disgusted with the admiral's conduct, merely informed him of the state of the ship's company, without naming individuals so as to excite his resentment against anyone in particular. Such was the state of affairs when the sun went down. Nothing had been done on board the admiral's ship, for Krantz was under arrest, and the admiral had retired in a state of fury to his cabin.

In the meantime Philip and the ship's company had not been idle; they had laid an anchor out astern, and hove taut; they had started all the water, and were pumping it out, when a boat pulled alongside, and Krantz made his appearance on deck.

"Captain Vanderdecken, I have come to put myself under your orders, if you will receive me—if not, render me your protection, for as sure as fate I

should have been hanged tomorrow morning if I had remained in my own ship. The men in the boat have come with the same intention—that of joining you if you will permit them."

Although Philip would have wished it had been otherwise, he could not well refuse to receive Krantz under the circumstances of the case. He was very partial to him, and to save his life, which certainly was in danger, he would have done much more. He declared that the boat's crew should return; but when Krantz had stated to him what had occurred on board the Lion, and the crew earnestly begged him not to send them back to almost certain death, which their having effected the escape of Krantz would have assured, Philip reluctantly allowed them to remain.

The night was tempestuous, but the wind being now off shore, the water was not rough. The crew of the Dart, under the direction of Philip and Krantz, succeeded in lightening the vessel so much during the night, that the next morning they were able to haul her off, and found that her bottom had received no serious injury. It was fortunate for them that they had not discontinued their exertions, for the wind shifted a few hours before sunrise, and by the time that they had shipped their rudder, it came on to blow fresh down the Straits, the wind being accompanied with a heavy swell.

The admiral's ship lay aground, and apparently no exertions were used to get her off. Philip was much puzzled how to act; leave the crew of the Lion he could not; nor indeed could he refuse, nor did he wish to refuse the admiral, if he proposed coming on board; but he now made that it should only be as a passenger, and that he would himself retain the command. At present he contented himself with dropping his anchor outside, clear of the reef, where he was sheltered by a bluff cape, under which the water was smooth, about a mile distant from where the admiral's ship lay on shore; and he employed his crew in replenishing his water-casks from a rivulet close to where the ship was anchored. He waited to see if the other vessel got off, being convinced if she did not, some communication must soon take place. As soon as the water was complete, he sent one of his boats to the place where the commodore had been landed, having resolved to take him on board if they could find him; but the boat returned without having seen anything of him, although the men had clambered over the hills to a considerable distance.

On the second morning after Philip had hauled his vessel off, they observed that the boats of the admiral's ship were passing and repassing from the shore, landing her stores and provisions; and the next day, from the tents pitched on shore, it was evident that she was abandoned, although the boats were still engaged in taking articles out of her. That night it blew fresh, and the sea was heavy; the next morning the masts were gone, and she turned on her broadside; she was evidently a wreck, and Philip now consulted with Krantz how to act. To leave the crew of the Lion on shore was impossible; they must all perish when the winter set in upon such a desolate coast. On the whole, it was considered advisable that the first communication should come from the other party, and Philip resolved to remain quietly at anchor.

It was very plain that there was no longer any subordination among the crew of the Lion, who were to be seen, in the day-time climbing over the rocks in every direction; and at night, when their large fires were lighted, carousing and drinking. This waste of provisions was a subject of much vexation to Philip. He had not more than sufficient for his own crew, and he took it for granted that, as soon as what they had taken on shore should be expended, the crew of the Lion would ask to be received on board of the Dart.

For more than a week did affairs continue in this state, when one morning a boat was seen pulling toward the ship and in the stern-sheets Philip recognized the officer who had been sent on board to put him under arrest. When the officer came on deck he took off his hat to Philip.

"You do, then, acknowledge me as in command?" observed Philip.

"Yes, sir, most certainly; you were second in command, but now you are first—for the admiral is dead."

"Dead!" exclaimed Philip; "and how?"

"He was found dead on the beach under a high cliff, and the body of the commodore was in his arms; indeed, they were both grappled together. It is supposed that he has walked up to the top of the hill, which he used to take every day, to see if any vessels might be in the Straits, he fell in with the commodore—that they had come to contention, and had both fallen over the precipice together. No one saw the meeting, but they must have fallen over the rocks, as the bodies are dreadfully mangled."

On inquiry, Philip ascertained that all chance of saving the Lion had been lost after the second night, when she had beat in her larboard streak, and six feet of water in the hold; that the crew had been very insubordinate, and

had consumed almost all the spirits; and that not only all the sick had already perished, but also many others who had either fallen over the rocks, when they were intoxicated, or had been found dead in the morning from their exposure during the night.

"Then the poor commodore's prophecy has been fulfilled!" observed Philip to Krantz. "Many others, and even the admiral himself, have perished with him—peace be with them! And now let us get away from this horrible place as soon as possible."

Philip then gave orders to the officer to collect his men, and the provisions that remained, for immediate embarkation. Krantz followed soon after with all the boat, and before night everything was on board. The bodies of the admiral and commodore were buried where they lay, and the next morning the Dart was under way, and with a stanting wind was laying a fair course through the Straits, toward Batavia, and anchored in the roads three weeks after the combat had taken place. He found the remainder of the fleet, which had been dispatched before them and had arrived there recently, had taken in their cargoes and were ready to sail for Holland. Philip wrote his dispatches, in which he communicated to the directors the events of the voyage; and then went on shore to reside at the house of the merchant who had formerly received him, until the Dart could be freighted for her voyage home.

## CHAPTER XXII.

The cargo of the Dart was soon ready, and Philip sailed and arrived at Amsterdam without any further adventure. That he reached his cottage, and was received with delight by Amine, need hardly be said. She had been expecting him; for the two ships of the squadron, which had sailed on his arrival at Batavia, and which had charge of his dispatches, had, of course, carried letters from him during his voyages. Six weeks after the letters, Philip himself made his appearance, and Amine was happy. The directors were, of course, highly satisfied with Philip's conduct, and he was appointed to the command of a large armed ship, which was to proceed to India in the spring, and one-third of which, according to agreement, was purchased by Philip out of the funds which he had in the hands of the company. He had now five months of quiet and repose to pass away previous to his once more trusting to the elements; and this time, as it was agreed, he had to make arrangements on board for the reception of Amine.

The winter passed rapidly away, for it was passed by Philip in quiet and happiness; the spring came on, the vessel was to be fitted out, and Philip and Amine repaired to Amsterdam.

The Utrecht was the name of the vessel to which he had been appointed, a ship of four hundred tons, newly launched and pierced for twenty-four guns. Two more months passed away, during which Philip superintended the fitting, and loading of the vessel, assisted by his favorite Krantz, who served in her as first mate. Every convenience and comfort that Philip could think of was prepared for Amine; and in the month of May he started, with orders to stop at Gambrun and Ceylon, run down the Straits of Sumatra, and from thence to force his way into the China seas, the company having every reason to expect from the Portuguese the most determined opposition to the attempt. His ship's company was numerous, and he had a small detachment of soldiers on board to assist the supercargo, who carried out many thousand dollars to make purchases at ports in China, where their goods might not be appreciated. Every care had been taken in the equipment of the vessel, which was perhaps the finest, the best manned and freighted with the most valuable cargo, which had ever been sent out by the India Company.

(To be continued.)

## STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Important Improvements Since the Time of William Shakespeare.

The clerical staff, postmen, rural messengers, and others connected with the Stratford postoffice, and the sub-postmasters of the district, were entertained at supper at the Unicorn hotel on Tuesday night, this being the twenty-seventh annual gathering. The mayor (W. Pearce) presided, and was supported by a number of the leading tradesmen, the vice chair being occupied by E. D. Wynn. Responding for "Our Postmistress" (proposed by G. Hayden, Mr. Doonan, (chief clerk) spoke of the great increase of work at the Stratford postoffice. Within the last few years the clerical staff has been doubled and the number of telegrams was increased at the rate of 10,000 a year. The year 1897 showed an increase of 10,000 over those of 1896, and now, from the returns just made up, it appeared that there was a further increase of 10,000 over those of 1897. (Applause.) The telephone was about to be added, the clerical staff was to be further increased, the duplex system of telegraphy had been authorized in order to cope with the increased work and, notwithstanding that the postoffice had been built only a few years, some important structural alterations and enlargements had become imperative and were about to be carried out. (Applause.) All this showed that they were progressing at a most satisfactory rate, and he looked forward to further important developments.—Birmingham Post.

With Apologies to A. Pope.  
Hope springs eternal in the human breast;  
But all too oft it gets knocked gaily west.

## TRAIN ROBBERS

Attempt to Hold Up a Denver Train Near Folsom, N. M.

GIVEN A WARM RECEPTION.

Mail Clerk and Conductor Wounded and One Robber Shot and Captured—Passengers Were Not Molested.

Wichita Falls, Tex., Aug. 18.—Train robbers attempted the old game of holding up near Folsom, N. M., Wednesday night, when the Denver passenger train No. 1, in charge of Conductor Harrington, arrived.

Evidently the train crew suspected danger, or have been on the alert since the last hold-up, for when the robbers opened up with their guns they met a warm resistance.

The number of shots that took effect in the mail car are mute witnesses of the conflict, and the pools of blood and the bloody marks on the walls and parts inside the car show how dearly Mailing Clerk F. L. Bartlett paid for his brave defense.

Mr. Bartlett was wounded in the chin, shattering the bones of his lower jaw, and he is reported seriously if not fatally injured.

Conductor Harrington received a slight wound in the muscles of his upper left arm.

The remaining men of the train crew escaped without injury, and succeeded in standing off the robbers.

Later advices from the scene of the attempted hold-up report that one of the robbers was so badly wounded with a load of buckshot fired by Conductor Harrington that he has been captured.

Mailing Clerk Bartlett was taken from the train at Clayton, N. M., and sent to the hospital at Trinidad for treatment.

The robbers did not secure anything, and did not molest the passengers.

Trinidad, Col., Aug. 18.—As passenger train No. 1 of the Colorado and Southern was proceeding south between Folsom and Dos Moines at about 9:30 o'clock Wednesday night, train robbers attempted to hold up the train, but were frustrated.

The first warning the trainmen had of the attempt was when the engineer was ordered to uncouple the engine and baggage car from the train.

The conductor immediately went forward and opened fire on the robbers. The hold-ups returned the fire, and shot Express Messenger Fred Bartlett through the left side of the face, shattering the jaw bone.

Frank Harrington, the conductor, received a very slight wound in the fleshy part of the arm.

A special train left Trinidad about 4 o'clock yesterday morning with the sheriff and a posse for the scene of the attempted hold-up, and found one man a few rods from the track, badly wounded, who acknowledged that he was the party who made the attempt, saying he was alone and that it was his first attempt in the business. He gave his name as George Stevens, and said he lived in the panhandle.

At Belmar, near Asbury Park, N. J., Samuel A. Sheets shot and killed his brother-in-law, William H. Carson, assistant prosecutor of Camden county, and then shot himself, inflicting a wound from which he died.

The transport McPherson will sail for Porto Rico.

## Yaqui Indian Trouble.

Guaymas, Mex., Aug. 18.—The gunboat Democrita left this port on Tuesday and a rumor was started that it went to intercept a vessel from San Francisco carrying Gatling guns, rifles and ammunition to the Yaquis. The gunboat has not returned, but rumor says that it has captured the filibuster.

Guaymas is full of Yaqui working at all sorts of occupations. Several Yaqui sloops laden with produce and manned by Yaqui arrived yesterday from the river. They report that when the troops reached Vicam Friday the town was deserted and no fight took place.

A body of Indians met the troops on the march toward the town and held them in check until the Yaquis had left town, and then they disappeared in the woods. The main body of the Indians, including women and children, crossed on rafts to the north bank of the river, made a detour behind and escaped to the mountains.

## Left for Batavabo.

Havana, Aug. 18.—Jimenez, who aspires to the presidency of the republic of Santo Domingo, left here yesterday for Batavabo. There he will take a steamer for Santiago de Cuba. It is said he received cable dispatches from friends in Santo Domingo previous to his departure. He was accompanied by two friends. They were all unarmed. A private yacht, which has been placed at the disposal of Jimenez, will meet him at or off Santiago.

## Seeking Food and Shelter.

New York, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from San Juan says:

Communication has been restored in the direction of Ponce as far as Caguas. The whole country has been devastated. In every section the hurricane destroyed all the towns and villages. The people whose homes were wrecked are wandering about, seeking food and shelter.

In the towns the stench of the decaying bodies under the ruins of homes and public buildings is almost unbearable. In Yabucoa both of the government physicians were caught in the wreckage and wounded. The town will be set on fire in order that an epidemic may be avoided.

Dr. Altman of Arecibo writes that up to Aug. 13 no assistance of any kind had reached there. There is an almost unbearable stench, and unless aid comes within a few days he declares there must follow a fearful epidemic.

It is certain that there are many bodies lying in a state of putrefaction under the ruins, but it is impossible to find laborers to clean up the towns. Reports from Nagaubo, Cerrozal, Aguada, Comerio and Guayanilla say that these towns have been destroyed and that the municipalities are without the means to relieve distress. The captain of an incoming steamer reports that fifteen miles off San Juan, and drifting shoreward, there are innumerable bodies of human beings and cattle mingled indiscriminately with the wreckage of their houses.

The town of Maunabo has been completely demolished. There were many casualties from the flooding of the river, 100 persons, many of them children, having been drowned. Comerio is a total ruin.

Leading merchants estimate the losses in stores and in the crops of coffee, sugar and fruit for the next three years will be fully \$75,000,000.

## Industrial Convention.

Huntsville, Ala., Aug. 18.—The Huntsville chamber of commerce has called an industrial convention to be held in this city, beginning Oct. 10 next and continuing four days, or until the business brought before it shall have been disposed of.

The convention will be composed of the governors, commissioners of agriculture, superintendents of education or personal representatives of either from all southern states. Also mayors of towns and cities or other representatives thereof, editors or publishers, or their duly accredited proxies, representatives from commercial or business organizations, industrial enterprises, business corporation or firms, schools, educational institutions or associations and other specially invited guests. The subject to be discussed embrace the leading lines of industries at present established or that may be deemed worthy of establishment in the south. The general objects sought to be attained are a wider knowledge of the south's resources and the best means to secure their speedier and more thorough development.

## Soldiers Returning.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 18.—Gaily decorated with lines of many-colored flags, the United States transport Warren arrived at this port Wednesday afternoon, having on board the first Colorado regiment volunteers, 46 officers and 924 men, back from the campaign in the Philippines. Two privates died after the Warren left Yokohama. The Warren also brought from the Philippines 119 discharged soldiers. Gov. Thomas and a delegation from Colorado met the soldiers.

## Insurgents Dispersed.

New York, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Santo Domingo says:

Another invasion from Haiti was attempted Tuesday. The government forces met the insurgents near Monte Christi and after fighting the invaders were dispersed, and some of them, it is reported, were captured.

This may end the trouble in that section, as the revolutionary movement apparently lacks organization and is sporadic in its nature. The revolutionists so far have carried on a guerrilla warfare, and the government is not therefore dismayed at the outbreaks. Reports from the interior say that every thing is quiet.

Several of the leaders were arrested and the trouble now seems at an end, but discontent exists. The people generally are hopeful that the civil troubles will soon be settled.

A large force of convicts are stationed at Lufkin, repairing the Tyler Southern railroad.

## Still Defiant.

Paris, Aug. 18.—The president of the anti-Semite league, M. Guerin, is still holding out where he barricaded himself and defied arrest on Saturday last when an attempt was made to arrest him. Eight of his type-setters came out of the barricade yesterday and surrendered to the authorities. They were taken to a police station. There were a few slight demonstrations in the neighborhood, but they were easily quelled.

## EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE

Tranquillity prevails in San Domingo.

The transport Burnside has arrived at Havana.

Horatio Nelson Slater died at Magnolia, Mass.

The bubonic plague has appeared at New Chwang.

Erice Morris, injured in a fight at Almore, I. T., died.

The Dawes commission is hard at work enrolling Indians.

The steamer St. Paul has taken 210,000 ounces of silver to Europe.

Two hundred persons were poisoned by lemonade at a picnic in Oxford, Ill.

It is stated that a Jimenez expedition has been organized at Baracoa, Cuba.

A number of Argentine congressmen were given a warm welcome at Rio de Janeiro.

The war department has arranged to send two more shiploads of supplies to Porto Rico.

Gov. Roosevelt of New York says he favors Hobart's nomination for vice president.

Miss Lillian Clayton Jewett says she expects to conduct a campaign in the South against lynching.

Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties, New York, have been swept by forest fires, and great damage done.

"Sheet" Martin, the American jockey, won the Oxnard plate of 600 sovereigns at Bayfield, England.

The transport Senator sailed from San Francisco for Manila, with 700 officers and recruits and a signal corps.

Mrs. Minnie Corley, wife of J. D. Corley, a railroad grader from Joplin, Mo., was killed by a train at Crow, Ok.

Gov. Johnston of the Chickasaw nation was in Durant, L. T., looking after the rolls in the interest of his nation.

The first bale of cotton received this season at Ardmore, L. T., brought 9 1/2 cents, to which was added a premium of \$30.

The strike of the employees of the American Smelting and Refining company's plant in Colorado has been declared off.

Reports from Southwest Russia say the drought in that portion of the country has proved disastrous to the wheat crop, almost totally ruining it.

George C. Starck and his son, Omar G. Starck, have been arrested at St. Louis on the charge of making and disposing of brandy without paying the revenue tax.

At New Lewisville, Ark., about thirty-five miles north of Texarkana, on the Cotton Belt road, there was a terrible shooting scrape, which resulted in Berry Patton being mortally wounded.

Gov. Chandler of Georgia has named Hon. A. D. Freeman to the vacancy on the board of directors of the Georgia Normal and Industrial college caused by the death of the late Gov. Atkinson.

As the passenger train on the Iron Mountain road was entering Texarkana, Ark., from the north, some vandals, hid behind bushes near the track, threw a volley of bricks into the windows of the coaches, totally demolishing all of the glasses on that side of the train, and breaking the nose of one passenger.

At Reading, Pa., Solomon Quinter, a former railroad employe, shot and instantly killed his wife and her paramour, Ed W. Kitzmiller. Quinter surrendered to the authorities immediately.

A United States geological surveying party is at work near Rush Springs, I. T., establishing the ninety-eighth meridian line.

The bodies of two dead men were discovered on a hillside in the northern part of Hot Springs, Ark. One has been identified as that of Jim Mitchell, a colored coachman, who died from a pistol wound in the brain. The other, lying near, was an unknown white man. The cause of the two deaths is a deep mystery.

The returns are all in, and a canvass of the vote cast at the Cherokee national election gives the following result: Majorities for Buffington: Cooweescoowee 507, Delaware 137, Seconah 109, Tahlequah 77, Canadian 1; total 830. Coon: Flint 208, Gingsnake 140, Salina 109, Illinois 35; total 485. Buffington's majority 345.

W. D. Hiddle, living near Durant, I. T., was at that place a few days ago, looking for a daughter he lost in Scott county, Arkansas, nineteen years ago. She was then five years old. He thinks that she is in the Territory.

The body of Lizzie MacNichol, the opera singer, who died at Chocoma, N. H., from peritonitis, will be taken to Washington, D. C., for interment. Arrangements have been made to have the funeral take place from the home of her parents in Washington.

At Middleboro, Ky., the Fork Ridge Coal and Coke company decided to grant the men the raise they demanded, which was 12 1/2 per cent, and the men in that mine returned to work. The other companies have taken no action, and their men are still out.